surface; with thick (10  $\mu$ ) chitinous inner shell and a single layer of amphidisks embedded in a vesicular layer.

Spicules: slender oxeas (fig. 3) 288 × 8 μ, curved, attenuating gradually, smooth or finely and sparsely spined; tornote

oxeas (figs. 4, 5)  $240 \times 12 \mu$ , smooth or finely spined.

Gemmule spicules: amphidisks (figs. 6-8) 35.6 µ long, shaft 4.3 \(\mu\) thick, smooth or with one or several spines; diameter of deeply incised disks 24.3 µ; with a knob at centre of disk.

Numerous developmental forms scattered in the tissues of

the sponge.

Hab. Valkenberg Vlei, near Cape Town (J. Stuart

Thomson).

There are seven specimens of this sponge, all encrusting, the largest being 5 cm. long and 5 cm. thick. The chief point of interest lies in a comparison with the typical European form. In the latter the subtornote oxeas (fig. 9) are considerably longer and thicker, viz.  $320 \times 20 \mu$ ; the amphidisks (figs. 10, 11) are much shorter, viz. 18.5  $\mu$ , with disks 21.4 in diameter and shafts 4.5 thick; lastly, the gemmules are smaller, on an average about 36 × 31 mm. differences led me at first to regard the Cape specimens as representatives of a new species, but I ultimately came to regard them as belonging to a new strongly marked variety of Ephydatia fluviatilis.

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